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ABSTRACT

This annotated bibliography focuses on recent literature dealing with librarianship and future technology. The first section lists 38 articles on the impact of technology on librarianship as a profession. In the second section, 32 articles on the applications of technology to academic, research, public, and special libraries of the future are abstracted. The final section lists 30 articles on the projections of libraries of the future in the Information Age. The agenda for a 1989 institute sponsored by the Library Association of the City University of New York (LACUNY) on librarianship in the Information Age and a list of alternative career directions for librarians are included. (MES)

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An Annotated Selective Bibliography
on the Theme of the 1989 LACUNY Institute

FUTURE LIBRARIANSHIP: TECHNOLOGY AND THE PROFESSION

Compiled by:

Mimi B. Penchansky, Editor, Queens College Library
Evelyn Apterbach, Queens College Library
Adam Halicki-Conrad, Queens College Library

Cover Design by Carol Ruth Maus
Queens College Library

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
of the CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

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Eustace Burnett, New York City Technical College

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I N T R O D U C T I O N

The underlying theme of the LACUNY INSTITUTE 1989 is the projection of the future of librarianship in the rapidly changing Information Age. Primary emphasis of this bibliography is on technology and future librarianship. Recent references in library literature have been divided into three major topics dealing with the impact of technology on librarianship as a profession; on the applications of technology to academic, research, public, and special libraries of the future; and on the projections of libraries of the future in the Information Age. An appendix lists Alternative Career Directions for Librarians compiled by the ALA Office for Library Personnel Resources.

The future role of the librarian is a matter of some controversy. Some see more opportunities for advancement and greater prestige for the profession as activities such as online database searching make the librarian more visible. Others believe that the librarian's role will be deprofessionalized with increased direct access to databases outside the context of the library. The de-institutionalizating effect of the electronic age may result in the decline of the library, as we now know it, but this does not necessarily imply the decline of the librarian. The future of the information specialist in the information age seems secure. Nevertheless, some experience a feeling of "future shock," a term coined by Alvin Toffler which he uses to describe "the shattering stress and disorientation that we induce in individuals by subjecting them to too much change in too short a time." (Future Shock, 1970, Chapter 1)

Some of the abstracts in this bibliography were derived from those available in various online databases and existing bibliographies if the compilers considered them sufficiently descriptive of the item listed.

LACUNY INSTITUTE PROGRAM

TECHNOLOGY, HUMANISM & PROFESSIONAL IDENTITY: LIBRARIANSHIP IN THE INFORMATION AGE

Monday, April 17, 1989

8:30 - 9:30	**REGISTRATION/REFRESHMENTS**
9:30 - 9:45	**OPENING REMARKS** Eustace Burnett, Program Coordinator New York City Technical College
9:45 - 10:00	**PROGRAM INTRODUCTION** Michael Dziezynski, Program Moderator New York City Technical College
10:00 - 10:45	**IS TECHNOLOGY OUTPACING OUR FUTURE?** Thomas T. Surprenent, Professor and Director of Graduate School of Library & Information Science, Queens College
10:45 - 11:30	**USING TECHNOLOGY: REAFFIRMING HUMANISM AND PROFESSIONAL IDENTITY** E. J. Josey, Professor School of Library & Information Science University of Pittsburgh
11:30 - 1:30	**LUNCH BREAK** ***Demonstration of CONNECT PAC System ** ***IBM Gallery Exhibit Open **
1:30 - 2:15	**THE IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY ON STRATEGIC PLANNING IN A UNIVERSITY LIBRARY** Jay K. Lucker, Director of Libraries Massachusetts Institute of Technology
2:15 - 3:30	**PANEL DISCUSSION WITH QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS** Our Speakers Will be Joined by Michael Benedict, Manager of Marketing, NOTIS; Richard DeGennaro, Director, New York Public Library; Merrily E. Taylor, University Librarian, Brown University; Jonathan Tryon, Associate Professor, Graduate School of Library & Information Science; University of Rhode Island **PANEL MODERATOR** Ngozi Agbim, Chief Librarian Laguardia Commuity College
3:30 - 5:00	**RECEPTION/EXHIBIT** **DEMONSTRATION of IBM TECHNOLOGY**

IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY ON LIBRARIANSHIP AS A PROFESSION

Barnshaw, Anne E. "The Influence of Information Technology on the Availability and Use of Information in the Future--With Special Reference to the Role of the Information Worker and His [sic] Position as Intermediary." Mousaion, 5 (1987), 76-88.

Literature on the role of the information worker of the future has shown that unless librarians move away from their present overconcern with their systems and lack of concern with their users, they will become redundant and the task of providing information will be taken out of their hands. Potential information users are more aware of their "right to information" and the means by which they can obtain it. This has encouraged a move away from traditional information-supplying agencies to systems such as databases, teleconferencing and networking systems which provide instant information obtained from a widespread locality. Although librarians have had all the means at their disposal to interact effectively with the user, they have not done so and the service has suffered.

Black, Claudia. Quiet, Computer at Work. Student Paper, Georgia Southwestern College, 1986. 16 p. ERIC Document No. ED 281526.

Libraries are becoming information access points, not just book repositories. With greater distribution of printed materials, increased use of optical disks and other compact storage techniques, the emergence of publication on demand, and the proliferation of electronic databases, libraries without large collections will be able to provide prompt access to materials. The library of the future will not be judged by the size of its collection but by its success in providing information quickly and accurately. Books will always be the backbone of the library, however, and the use of computer technology does not mean a loss of human contact for the patron. Library users will always want and need to talk to a librarian.

Black, Ken, and Others. "The Reference Librarian of the Future: Rejoinders." RQ, 25 (Summer, 1986), 17-24.

Eight responses reacting to the Surprenant and Perry-Holmes article (RQ, Winter, 1985) cover the following topics: (1) the information poor; (2) information consultants; (3) information interpretation; (4) library education; (5) the human element; (6) revitalizing reference functions; (7) librarians' responsibilities and opportunities; and (8) diversity of the library profession.

Buckland, Michael K. "Education for Librarianship in the Next Century." Library Trends, 34 (Spring, 1986), 777-788.

Librarianship is divided into three categories with respect to change--library values, library technology, and library science. Each is discussed in the context of changes in the last century to provide a basis for forecasting future changes. The broadening scope of librarianship and the library school curriculum of the future are considered.

Dagnese, Joseph M. "The Time of the Parenthesis: Moving Toward the Future." Special Libraries, 75 (April, 1984), 155-163.

This discussion of the state of librarianship and information science highlights librarianship as a profession; education versus training; changing the name of "librarian"; information technology, information policies and politics; information economics; information associations; and cooperative activities among associations.

Diebold, John. "Managing the Information Resource: The Changing Role of Librarians." National Forum: Phi Kappa Phi Journal, 63 (Summer, 1983), 6-7.

Libraries could be the nerve centers of international information networks. The major challenge for the future library will not be providing enough information, but providing usable information. The development of an information policy is discussed including placing a value on information, maintaining an accurate and useful inventory, and establishing guidelines.

Guitart, Cecil. "A New Librarian: The Librarian Engineer." [French] "Un Nouveau Bibliothecaire: le Bibliothecaire Ingenieur." Bulletin des Bibliotheques de France, 32 (1987), 346-348.

The profession of librarianship is in a state of crisis at present, uncertain how to adapt to technological change. In France, the decentralization of power from central to local government offers new opportunities for librarians to work independently, unrestricted by excessive bureaucracy. This new context calls for a new type of librarian, a cultural engineer, with both professional, managerial and technical skills, the ability to work in partnership, and to communicate both with colleagues and the public. Training programs, therefore, must be reformulated, so as to decrease the emphasis on specialization, which only perpetuates divisions within the profession.

Kennedy, Gail. "Technical Processing Librarians in the 1980's: Current Trends and Future Forecasts." University of Kentucky Libraries Occasional Papers, 1 (August, 1980), 13 p.

This review of recent and anticipated advances in library automation technology and methodology includes a review of the effects of OCLC, MARC formatting, AACR2, and increasing costs, as well as predictions of the impact on library technical processing of networking, expansion of automation, minicomputers, specialized reference services, and inflationary trends. Forecasts include an increase in technical qualifications for and a decrease in the number of technical processing librarians.

King, Donald W. The Imperative for Excellence in the Information Profession. The 1983-1984 Stallman Lecture. Paper Delivered at the Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of Texas. Austin, Texas: 1983. 27 p. Eric Document No. ED 241042.

Information is essential to the functioning of society, and there are many exciting opportunities for information professionals in the future. These professionals must be prepared to meet the need for excellence in their field. Information professionals generally fall within one of two categories: those who support the creation and preparation of information and those who assist in using information. Factors affecting the information profession include the growth of an information hungry population, the information explosion, the increased usage of libraries, and the growing range of library services. Librarians must make everyone aware of their true contribution to society as information professionals dedicated to achieving excellence.

Kirby, M. D. "Libraries and the End of the New Feudalism." Australian Library Journal, 35 (August, 1986) 146-153.

There are a number of significant issues facing libraries, particularly public libraries, in the foreseeable future. Among those reviewed are: the impact of information technology and its effect on some traditional tenets of library service, including that of freedom of access to information; the need to select library administrators who are competent and at ease with the technology, and the related issue, that of finding people to serve on the lay bodies overseeing the provision of library services who are aware of the complexity of the problem and at the same time willing to accept a reasonable balance between the role of the layman and the expert.

Kong, Leslie M., and R. A. H. Goodfellow. "Charting a Career Path in the Information Professions." College & Research Libraries, 49 (May, 1988), 207-216.

The key to information use lies in its control and organization. Academic libraries will continue to play an essential role in assuring intelligent and useful access to the widely expanding information resources acting as instructors in information literacy. Career development for this important role is discussed including (1) professional issues, (2) organizational issues, (3) technological concerns, and (4) required competencies.

Lancaster, F. W. "Future Librarianship: Preparing for an Unconventional Career." Wilson Library Bulletin, 57 (May, 1983), 747-753.

Arguing that librarianship is an institutionalized profession (i. e., the library, rather than the librarian, has been the focus of attention), this essay notes the process of deinstitutionalization that is taking place as a result of the development of new computer technologies and the role of information brokers among other factors. Also discussed are the future of the librarian in this deinstitutionalization process and education for the profession.

_____. Libraries and Librarians in an Age of Electronics. (Arlington, Virginia: Information Resources Press, 1982.

Lancaster offers little hope for traditional librarians and for the traditional library. He talks about "the limited life expectancy of libraries," refers to the "inevitable decline" of the library and includes a chapter entitled "The Disembodiment of the Library." However, he concludes that the "future of the professional information specialist appears very secure." This apparent contradiction can only be resolved if librarians reassess their roles. Librarians must become providers of information who are not tied, physically and mentally, to the traditional library and its internal materials. (ARBA, 1984)

Lewis, Dennis A. "Today's Challenge--Tomorrow's Choice: Change or Be Changed or the Doomsday Scenario Mk. 2." Journal of Information Science, 2 (September, 1980), 59-74.

This is an update of a 1976 paper reviewing technological, financial and economical, social and behavioral, and managerial trends in the information field. Lewis presents conclusions, identifies the options, and suggests action. Members of the profession are urged to study and identify their roles in the rapidly approaching "paperless society."

Lucker, Jay K. "Publishers and Librarians: Reflections of a Research Library Administrator." Library Quarterly, 54 (January, 1984), 48-60.

Lucker comments on the impact of photocopying, networking, and resource sharing on acquisitions programs of research libraries and describes the fiscal situation in academic institutions, specifically in Massachusetts Institute of Technology libraries. He discusses electronic publishing, the role of the research library as subscriber and intermediary, and communication between publishers and librarians.

Moen, William E., and Kathleen M. Heim. "The Class of 1988: Librarians for the New Milennium." American Libraries, 19 (November, 1988), 858-860; 885.

By the year 2000, today's MLS students will be administering and delivering library services to a rapidly changing U.S. population. Who are these future librarians? The authors provide preliminary findings from a major new study on the attitudes, demography, and aspirations of the next century's professionals.

Mohamed, Oli. "Education for Library and Information Managers: Challenges of the Post-Industrial Society." International Library Review, 14 (April, 1982), 185-197.

Mohamed outlines the characteristics of a post-industrial society, describes the role of information professionals within such a society, and presents a model curriculum for information managers. He discusses education for library/information management in Malaysia and outlines the library science curriculum at the MARA Institute of Technology.

Molholt, Pat. "The Information Machine: A New Challenge for Librarians." Library Journal, 111 (October 1, 1986), 47-52.

Libraries have gone through a rising and falling pattern of influence, largely in response to changes in information technology. The library of the future is described as an information support center where librarians can fill two new roles: systems analysts and knowledge engineers.

_____. "A View from the Chip: The Influence of Information Technologies on Libraries and Librarianship." IFLA Journal, 13 (1987), 14-22.

The author describes the library or information support center of the future, telling of its projected virtues and capabilities and warning of future problems. The ability of computers to store, process, and give access to data seems to match the core functions of all libraries, making the two ideally suited to one another. Although computers have already changed the way libraries function, they have not changed what they do. Future information managers will thus be challenged to

rethink their substantive mission entirely, rather than simply automate existing procedures or functions. Molholt describes what an ideal information support center might be able to do, what its components would be, and discusses the future of artificial intelligence.

Morrison, Elizabeth. "A Review of Futures Research in Librarianship." Library Research, 2 (Fall, 1980), 195-213.

This article covers articles and books written by librarians about futures research and examines the application of various methods of such research in librarianship. An extensive bibliography is included.

Murr, Lawrence E., and James B. Williams. "The Roles of the Future Library." Library Hi Tech, 5 (Fall, 1987), 7-23.

In the future, the library as a place will give way to the library as a transparent knowledge network providing "intelligent" services to business and education through both specialized librarians and emerging technologies. Librarians will rely heavily on computers and peripherals to facilitate electronic document imaging, publishing, telecommunications, and information delivery in addition to networked collection management and reference services.

Oboler, Eli M. "From Books to Bytes." Library Journal, 106 (October 1, 1981), 1877-1880.

Oboler examines the issues of a lifetime of service to portray the future as an opportunity for librarians to achieve a leadership role in the information age. Freedom of information versus privacy, censorship, user needs, and technological advancement are discussed in the context of intellectual freedom.

Oppenheim, Charles. "Technology and the Information Professional: Will It Make a Difference?" Information Services & Use, 1 (November, 1981), 161-167.

This is an examination of the likely impact of new technology on librarians, information scientists, and database producers over the next ten years. Database producers will increasingly rely on home-based abstractors who receive, create and send all their material by electronic means. Increasing use of videodiscs for information storage and retrieval will mean a decline in the use of online information retrieval. Use of intelligent terminals will lead to greater use of these systems by end users. Applications of the new technologies discussed will lead to a dramatic shakeout in librarianship, but will also provide librarians and information scientists with great opportunities to develop their skills in new directions.

Ostry, Bernard. "The Information Revolution--Hard Choices for Canada's Future." Canadian Library Journal, 37 (April, 1980), 87-91.

Canadian librarians are encouraged to be in the forefront of technological change to insure that librarians continue to serve the information needs of the people. The information process represents power, and librarians are among those best situated to effect its wise and beneficial use.

Regan, Muriel. "Librarians and Libraries in the 1990s: Gloom and Doom, Or Fame and a Different Game." Special Libraries, 78 (Fall, 1987), 295-298.

Regan foresees that the library profession will, in the near future, divide into two tracks--the traditional librarian and the information manager. She recommends ways of adapting to this change including (1) technological literacy; (2) career planning; (3) changes in library education; (4) accountability for information; and (5) a more positive public image.

Ruhig Du Mont, Rosemary. "Responsive Librarianship: Looking Toward the 21st Century." Serials Librarian, 13 (October/November, 1987), 11-20.

Trends in librarianship that may have a major impact on library development as the 21st century approaches are financing of libraries, technological developments, networking, libraries as institutions, library service resources, and the role of librarians in a changing profession. Human imperatives need to be addressed by library schools along with technological imperatives in order that librarians may become human links between information and communication technology and the uses patrons make of information.

Sarazin, Gerard. "New...You Said New? Remarks on Library Professions." [French] "Nouveau...Vous Avez Dit Nouveau? Propos Sur les Metiers." Bulletin des Bibliotheques de France, 32 (1987), 356-361.

Most librarians recognize the need for change in their professional role, but make no attempt to achieve more than superficial adaptations. The key to real transformation lies in a general restructuring of the profession, so as to break down the divisions between different types of professionals within particular libraries; between different types of libraries; and between libraries and their local communities. New policies are imperative to instill the habit of working with others, sharing expertise, resources and experience.

Schmidt-Biggemann, Wilhelm. "Research in the Humanities: The Future of Old Libraries: 4 Theses and a Conclusion." LIBER Bulletin, 29 (1987), 33-36.

This is a contribution to an issue devoted to the LIBER General Assembly, Heidelberg, 1986, the theme of which was the future of old libraries. The humanities, because of their historical significance, are closely related to old libraries whose business it is to administer historical knowledge. The author presents four theories concerning the humanities which serve to demonstrate that as long as old libraries make research in the humanities possible, and as long as research is conducted in old libraries, the humanities and old libraries will maintain their significance and consequently, their future. Prerequisites for the successful conduct of historical research include: catalogues of old collections supported by technology; ready access to old collections; and provision of suitable working conditions and facilities for researchers.

Sellen, Betty-Carol, and Susan J. Vaughn. "Librarians in Alternative Work Places." In The Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information. 30th Edition. (New York: Bowker, 1985), 331-337.

This is a summary of a survey of nonlibrary information professionals made in 1981-1982. Topics include an alternative occupational profile, salary differential, and placement routes.

Senese, Donald J. The New Role of the Librarian in the Information Age. Paper Presented at the Annual Meeting of the West Virginia Library Association. (Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, 1984). 13 p. Eric Document No. ED 273275.

Libraries today play an increasingly active part in the community and in the exchange of information and knowledge. The "Alliance for Excellence: Librarians Respond to "A Nation at Risk'" presents a wide range of findings and recommendations under three headings: (1) Libraries and the Learning Society; (2) Libraries in Support of Education; and (3) Library Leadership in the Learning Society. By following the suggestions and recommendations contained in this document, libraries and librarians will be torchbearers for improved learning as the 21st century approaches.

Snyder, Henry. "Quiescence, Query, Quandary, Quietus: Public Services in the Library of the Future." College & Research Libraries, 47 (November, 1986), 564-568.

The administrator of the library of the future will be concerned with costs of new services, while the scholar will see a knowledge explosion within his or her own lifetime. Librarians must help scholars stay informed of new developments in their respective disciplines and teach them new techniques to access materials.

Spaulding, Frank H. "Special Librarian to Knowledge Counselor in the Year 2000." Special Libraries, 79 (Spring, 1988), 83-91.

The author considers how four historical events have influenced the world for information professionals and the view these events offer of the future: (1) the invention of the Gutenberg printing press; (2) the invention of the transistor; (3) the success of the railroad; and 4) a statement by John Cotton Dana, first president of the Special Libraries Association.

Steele, Colin. "From Punched Cards to Robots: Our Ascent into Technology." Wilson Library Bulletin, 62 (October, 1987), 29-32.

Selective analysis of the library literature affirms the difficulty of predicting accurately the rate of technological change and the interpretation of trends. A juxtaposition of the library predictions and those of science fiction writers reveals surprising bibliographic visions of the future.

Surprenant, Thomas T. "The Need for Technology Assessment in Libraries." Journal of Educational Media Science, 18 (Autumn, 1980), 3-9.

The ways in which librarians respond to the new technology will determine, in part, the library's place in the culture of the years to come. A method called technology assessment will aid librarians in this area. This method consists of seven steps: (1) define the task of assessment; (2) describe the new hardware in depth; (3) develop the state-of-the-library assumptions; (4) identify impact areas and effects of the new device; (5) make a preliminary impact analysis; (6) identify possible alternatives; (7) complete the impact analysis.

_____, and Claudia Perry-Holmes. "The Reference Librarian of the Future: A Scenario." RQ, 25 (Winter, 1985), 234-238.

This essay on the future of reference librarianship addresses elements necessary to guarantee continued vitality of the profession. The discussion covers person-to-person contacts with library users, recreational functions of the library, fees and "information stamps," organizational structure of the library, information consulting, a project-team approach to information problems, and the librarian's in continuing education.

Swan, John. "Information and Madness." Library Journal, 113 (February 1, 1988), 25-28.

Swan examines the changing roles of libraries and librarians in the information age, emphasizing the impact of technology. It is suggested that librarians should assert themselves as providers of information in a human context.

Veaner, Allen B. "Librarians: The Next Generation." Library Journal, 109 (April 1, 1984), 623-625.

This discussion of the role of librarians past, present, and future, notes job responsibilities; effects of technological changes (online public catalog, electronic publishing, distributed processing, private sector); the role of catalogers; cooperative cataloging; new recruits for library schools; expectations for newly recruited professional staff; and education of library sponsors.

Warner, Robert M. "Librarians and Archivists: Organizational Agenda for the Future." Journal of Library Administration, 7 (Summer-Fall, 1986), 167-176.

This article highlights the historical background of and differences between the library and archival professions, common problems linking the two professions today, and the feasibility of a common education stressing information science as the basis of the two professions.

APPLICATIONS OF TECHNOLOGY IN FUTURE ACADEMIC, RESEARCH, PUBLIC AND SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Abell, Millicent D., and Jacqueline M. Coolman. "Professionalism and Productivity: Keys to the Future of Academic Library and Information Services." New Directions for Higher Education, 10 (September, 1982), 71-86.
[Priorities for Academic Libraries, No. 39]

The solution to the problem of information overload and the management of scholarly information lies in productive use of technology, sharper focus and greater integration in handling information, and expansion of the roles of the library staff.

Becker, Joseph. "How to Integrate and Manage New Technology in the Library." Special Libraries, 74 (January, 1983), 1-6.

As technology permeates the special library, new requirements will emerge to integrate staff, equipment, and systems and establish connections between information resources and people. Being library managers in special libraries of tomorrow means mastering fundamentals of cost accounting, strategic planning, technological change, and behavioral science.

Byrne, Richard B. "As Through a Glass Darkly: Planning for the Unknowable Media Future." School Media Quarterly, 10 (Fall, 1981), 22-28.

Byrne describes the potential impact of contemporary and soon-to-be-developed information processing and communications technologies on the roles and functions of school media centers and school librarians and media specialists. He includes a list of tips to aid librarians in understanding and adjusting to coming changes.

Craver, Kathleen W. "The Future of School Library Media Centers." School Library Media Quarterly, 12 (Summer, 1984), 266-284.

Craver examines the impact of technology on school library media program development and the role of the school librarian in the areas of employment and economic trends, education of school librarians, social and behavioral trends, and organizational and managerial trends. The technological trends discussed include computerized record keeping, computer-assisted instruction, networking, home computers, and videodiscs.

Culnan, Mary J. "What Corporate Librarians Will Need to Know in the Future." Special Libraries, 77 (Fall, 1986), 213-216.

If special librarians are to be able to capitalize on new opportunities for applications of traditional skills provided by the changing context of corporate information services, they must be trained to take a broader view of these skills, understand new technologies, develop basic quantitative skills, and understand the unique role of corporate libraries.

Curnow, R. C. "The Future of Serials." UK Serials Group Newsletter, 5 (December, 1980), 8-10.

The future of serials will be affected by the complex interrelated developments in the printing and publishing industry and by the impact of developments in the domestic and commercial information markets. Curnow suggests a research project that would look into the information use of professionals in a variety of fields, using data gathered by librarians observing patrons at work. The results could form an ideal basis for discovering the ways in which information technology should evolve in keeping with information-seeking patterns. Such knowledge would be invaluable for all those interested in the future of serials.

Daniel, Evelyn H. "Educating the Academic Librarian for a New Role as Information Resources Manager." Journal of Academic Librarianship, 11 (January, 1986), 360-364.

This paper discusses the concept of information resources management using the library as touchstone and examines the academic environment and implications of changes for future academic librarianship. Daniel suggests a way of looking from the top down at library/information school curriculum concentrating on three substantive components of education--theory, problem-solving skills, study of the environment.

_____. "Special Librarian to Information Manager." Special Libraries, 73 (April, 1982), 93-99.

Daniel considers the pace of contemporary economic, technological, social, and political change in relation to the role of information management as a means for dealing with the increased complexity of society. The factors that permit librarians to metamorphose into information managers are reviewed.

Danner, Richard A. "Reference Theory and the Future of Legal Reference Services." Law Library Journal, 76 (Spring, 1983), 217-232.

Danner explores the applicability to the academic law library of various attempts to devise a theory of reference service, particularly those theories that explain the reference process in terms of interpersonal communication. The future of legal reference service is then discussed in the light of current trends in information technology and the possibilities for widespread end-user database searching.

Fasick, Adele M. "Moving Into the Future." Canadian Library Journal, 41 (February, 1984), 11-15.

Fasick examines the impact of television and computers on children's reading patterns highlighting the new intellectual demands, pressure on families, the need for change on the part of children's librarians and the need for changing the nature and content of print materials. It is important to maintain the values of the past while moving into technology. She concludes with an examination of the main considerations in choosing library materials--physical format, intellectual context, affective impact. [See too, her article in Top of the News, 40 (Summer, 1984), 405-413 on the same topic.]

Ford, Barbara J. "Reference Beyond (and Without) the Reference Desk." College & Research Libraries, 47 (September, 1986), 491-494.

The concept of the traditional reference desk as the center of reference services in academic libraries is a tradition that should be examined in light of new technologies and changes in the way people find and use information. Ford offers an alternative model.

Freedman, Maurice J. "Automation and the Future of Technical Services." Library Journal, 109 (June 15, 1984), 1197-1203.

This essay defines traditional library technical services (acquisition, cataloging, processing, circulation control) and addresses the questions concerning impact of automation on the future of these services in the following areas: professional and paraprofessional staff, reorganization, relationship between technical services and other areas of library planning for future changes. An automation chronology is highlighted.

Godert, Winfried. "Educating the Public Librarian, Educating the Special Librarian--Is There a Common Future?" Education for Information, 5 (September, 1987), 187-197.

The author presents a model of an integrated course of study at the Hamburg College of Librarianship in West Germany developed for special librarians and public librarians. Highlights include the influence of new technology on libraries and the importance of specialized subject knowledge in addition to library and information training.

Gorman, Michael. "Technical Services, 1984-2001 (and Before)." Technical Services Quarterly, 1 (Fall/Winter, 1983), 65-71.

A statement is presented concerning the importance of libraries. The use of the computer in centralized cataloging and in access enhancement is discussed, and suggestions put forward concerning the need for an increase in quality and scope of interlibrary cooperation. Finally, ideas are formulated concerning library organization, library education, future forms of cataloging and publication, and the ultimate fate of technical services.

Gracy, David B. "Is There a Future in the Use of Archives?" Archivaria, 24 (Summer, 1987), 3-9.

In embracing the belief that archives are for use in the future, archivists have extended too far the concept of use at a later time and have developed the concept of permanent value. Instead, they should be making the case that the use of archives is vitally and broadly important to the contemporary world, and they should work towards changing the image of the archivist and archival work. The future in the use of archives lies in solving problems of the ongoing present.

Grarns, Theodore C. W. "Technical Services: the Decade Ahead." Technical Services Quarterly, 1 (Fall/Winter, 1983), 19-23.

This article traces the future direction of technical services and explains that automation progress may be slowed by increased costs. Grarns anticipates the interconnection of major bibliographic utilities, access to the Library of Congress authority files, online catalogs, automated serials control, and a common inquiry language. He states that while publication formats may change, the book will remain a principal information element. He notes problems posed by the curtailment of patron access to information and the abridgement of the right to privacy.

Guskin, Alan E., and Others. "Library Future Shock: The Microcomputer Revolution and the New Role of the Library." College & Research Libraries, 45 (May, 1984), 177-183.

It is important to plan for the integration of information processing technology--particularly microcomputer software and hardware--into higher education in general and academic libraries specifically. Specific skills have already been developed by academic librarians that could enhance the library's role as the campus center for information processing.

Hennen, Thomas J., Jr. "Public Librarians Take Cool View of the Future." American Libraries, 19 (May, 1988), 390-392.

Hennen summarizes issues raised at the OCLC Conference on the Future of the Public Library. He focuses on anticipated trends in technology and the library's role. The keynote address was given by Robert Olson of the Institute of Alternative Futures who pointed out the grave danger that information technologies will produce "infoglut" without the help of libraries. Other speakers stressed the use of appropriate technologies, governance, demands for the use of reference services, user fees, and the need for strong library leadership. Rowland Brown of OCLC warned that the risks and research needed to develop libraries for the 21st century must focus on the end user rather than on library technical or administrative operations.

Hoadley, Irene B. "The World That Awaits Us: Libraries of Tomorrow." Wilson Library Bulletin, 61 (October, 1986), 24.

Organizational change has become an issue in academic libraries with the advent of automated library systems. To supplement physical access, remote online access should be available to all library resources. Technical changes will be easier to ovecome than the political and cultural changes. Libraries should play a major part in determining their future.

Hodges, Gerald G. "The Future of Youth Services: Developmental, Demographic, and Educational Concerns." Top of the News, 43 (Winter, 1987), 167-175.

In his prediction of the status of library services to young adults in 1997, the author considers various forces, among which are the changing nature of adolescents and early adolescents, future demographic trends, prospective job markets, and library education problems and possibilities.

Josey, E. J., and Joseph F. Shubert, Editors. College and University Libraries. (Albany, New York: New York State Library, 1986). 68 p. ERIC Document No. ED 287 479.

Following an introductory discussion by E. J. Josey that provides a perspective on college and university libraries, the following essays are presented: (1) "Academic Library Planning--Definitions and Early Planning Studies in Academic Libraries," by Stanton F. Biddle; (2) "Academic Libraries and Academic Computing--Rationale for a Modern Marriage," by Barbra Buckner Higginbotham; (3) "Building Faculty/Library Relationships--Forging the Bond," by B. Anne Commerton; (4) "The Impact of Automation on Service Patterns in the University Library," by Anne F. Roberts; (5) "Impact of New York's Collection Development Funds on Resource Sharing" by Joan Neumann; (6) "A Reappraisal of Bibliographic Instruction," by Christine Root and Susan Griswold Blandy; (7) "Basic Education for Today's Academic Library Professional," by Joseph A LoSchiavo; (8) "Profile--The Library Resources center of Erie Community College/North Campus," by Sylvia J. Moran; (9) "Faculty Status for Academic Librarians--The Dream and the Reality," by Catherine T. Brody; (10) "College Libraries and Resource Sharing--An Interlibrary Loan View" by Corinne Nyquist; (11) "The Impact of Preservation and Conservation Efforts in New York State," by Barbara von Wahlde; (12) "Participatory Management and Its Relevance to Academic Libraries in Africa--With Specific Reference to English Speaking Africa," by Joseph B. Ojiambo.

Kriz, Harry M., and Victoria T. Kok. "The Computerized Reference Department: Buying the Future." RQ, 25 (Winter, 1985), 198-203.

The basis for the systematic computerization of the academic research library's reference, collection development, and collection management functions emphasizes productivity enhancement for librarians and support staff. The authors note the use of microcomputers and the university's mainframe computer to develop applications of database management systems, electronic spreadsheets, word processing, and locally written applications programs.

Love, Erika. "The Science of Medical Librarianship: Investing in the Future." Bulletin of the Medical Library Association, 75 (October, 1987), 302-309.

Information science is changing from an applied service-oriented activity to a basic research discipline. The library profession must earn a central place in this endeavor, and must address a number of important issues. These include ownership and intellectual property rights, a stronger research component for the profession, development of quality assurance systems for health information services, and a conceptual framework for training and career development of health sciences library technicians. The future of medical librarianship as a profession depends on a lasting commitment to research, a clear vision of the profession's fundamental mission and of the library's place in society.

Mason, Marilyn Gail. "The Future of the Public Library." Library Journal, 110 (September 1, 1985), 136-139.

This is a forecast of the future of the public library highlighting measures of success (quick information provision); service to remote users; an information infrastructure which includes smaller branch libraries; levels of service based on staff time required; fee-based interactive research services; a new job title of "information specialist"; and book circulation.

Novak, Gloria, Editor. "The Forgiving Building: A Library Building Consultants' Symposium on the Design, Construction, and Remodeling of Libraries to Support a High-Tech Future." Library Hi Tech, 5 (Winter, 1987), 77-99.

The following short papers are included: "Designing the Flexible Small Library", by Anders C. Dahlgren; "Designing Academic Libraries: Balancing Constancy and Change", by David Kapp; "Adapting Libraries to Current and Future Needs", by Jay K. Lucker; "Designing New Space: Some Old Realities", by David Kaser; "The Changing Library Environment: Requisites for Accommodating Change", by Margaret Beckman; "Designing Space: Confronting Conflicting Demands", by Donald G. Kelsey; "Toward a Forgiving Building: Technical Issues Relevant to New and Existing Buildings", by Gloria Novak.

Palmer, Pamela, and John E. Evans. Education and Change: Academic Librarians for the 21st Century. Paper Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Georgia Library Association. (Augusta, Georgia: 1985). 11 p. Eric Document No. ED 267815.

This paper presents data obtained from a questionnaire mailed to 45 library directors of academic libraries in the southeastern United States and discusses trends and their implications for the future of academic librarianship in the region. The report concentrates on the acceptability and significance of earning additional degrees, including the influence level of additional graduate degrees on hiring decisions, hiring at the administrative level, and salary determination. 34% of the librarians in the region held graduate degrees in addition to the master's degree in Library Science. A comparison with a 1978 study shows an increase in the educational credentials of the librarians examined in this study.

Roberts, Anne F., Editor. Future of Libraries: A Panel Discussion by Librarians, Administrators, Faculty, and Students. Papers from the Millionth Volume Celebration. Albany, New York: State University of New York at Albany, 1982. ERIC Document No. ED 234795.

Different views on the future of research libraries are presented in this collection of papers from persons affiliated with SUNY at Albany. Among the views expressed is one by Richard S. Halsey, Dean of the Library School, tracing the progression in library roles through the archival, bibliographic, circulating, duplicating/dispensing, and electronic stages. He describes the fragmentation caused by telecommunication and computer technologies, and suggests that research libraries renew their scholarly intent. Martin Kane, a faculty member, discusses browsing as an intellectual activity and distinguishes between knowledge/learning and information gathering.

Salomon, Kristine. "The Impact of CD-Rom on Reference Departments." RQ, 28 (Winter, 1988), 203-219.

The use of CD-ROM in academic libraries was evaluated by means of a questionnaire submitted to some 150 reference heads nationwide. Replies indicated that patrons readily accepted the new technology, but librarians remained concerned about its high cost as well as the current lack of standards for CD-ROM. Also considered is the possible replacement of print indexes by this technology.

Valentine, Paul. "Computer the Central Home." Library Association Record, 82 (February, 1980), 65, 67, 69.

There has been a considerable impact of technology on medical libraries to date. The next few years could see a consolidation and expansion of that technology rather than a decline, with wide-ranging results, affecting the organization, administration and staffing of medical libraries and raising important questions about their role and function.

Veaner, Allen B. "1985 to 1995: The Next Decade in Academic Librarianship, Part II." College & Research Libraries, 46 (July, 1985), 295-308.

Based on a vision of reduced mechanical and production concerns for academic librarians within the next decade, this article describes required skills, knowledge, attitudes, and abilities in areas of intellect and human relations. Veaner suggests revised educational requirements for academic librarians. He includes eighteen specific recommendations for the next decade.

Weiskel, Timothy C. "Libraries as Life-Systems: Information, Entropy, and Coevolution on Campus." College & Research Libraries, 47 (November, 1986), 545-563.

New technologies for generating, storing, and transmitting information will radically change information flow on college campuses and in society at large. University librarians will need to design environments for storing and retrieving these new types of information that will continue to nurture the life of the mind and support scholarship.

Wilson, Pauline. "Youth Services in the Information Society." School Library Journal, 31 (August, 1985), 22-24.

This essay addresses the role of the children's librarian in introducing youth to the characteristics and use of information technologies. The discussion covers the Electronic Utopia, library education's view of services to youth, problems of illiteracy and semiliteracy, and differences betwee oral and literate cultures.

PROJECTIONS OF LIBRARIES OF THE FUTURE IN THE INFORMATION AGE

Berman, Sanford. "1. Libraries--Forecasts. 2. Elitism in Librarianship." Library Journal, 105 (January 1, 1980), 23-27.

Berman identifies trends and their implications in library-related developments such as conglomeration in publishing; growth of right-fundamentalist influence in radio, television, and book industries; technological developments; and increasing variety of media (e.g. videodiscs) to be managed by libraries. Each of these trends leads to an elitism on the part of librarians. We could avoid this elitism if we were willing to accord an equal respect to all kinds of formats, to all kinds of people and lifestyles, to all kinds of living and nonliving things. Without this kind of respect, the future will simply reproduce the past.

Bonta, Bruce D. "Online Searching in the Reference Room." Library Trends, 31 (Winter, 1983), 495-510.

Interpersonal relations as a necessary part of the information transfer process are considered with respect to online searching in a reference setting. Major concerns discussed are the processes and activities of online searching, the role of the searcher versus that of the end user, and future trends of reference service in an increasingly online environment.

Brown, James A. Jr. 2010: An Information Odyssey. 1986. 11 p. ERIC Document No. ED282563.

By 2010, when the information age and a service-oriented economy should be thriving, accessing, manipulating, and interacting with information will be the most desirable career skills. Individual learning stations, the use of online reference services and interactive databases combined with print materials, and other methods of instructional technology will greatly influence the school information center of the future. As available technology and instructional methods diversify, the information specialist will need to develop a systematic and continuing program of teaching information access. Planning for future change in this area will not only help to improve the education of students but will also lead to increased professional growth.

Clayton, Audrey. "Factors Affecting Future Online Services." Online Review, 5 (August, 1981), 287-300.

The example of bibliographic retrieval services provides the means for exploring the potential impact of historic usage trends, technological advances, actions/policies intended to enhance or control evolving services, and other social, economic, and political developments on areas of concern to users of online systems.

Deacon, Jim. "Are On-Line Data Bases in Your Library's Future?" CMC News, (Spring, 1983), 3. ERIC Document No. 233714.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE FULL TEXT OF THIS DOCUMENT: Today there are over 900 on-line data banks available for public access. Most microcomputers can use them through the aid of a modem and communication program. Major public information utilities that offer access to these on-line data bases are growing and expanding. The Source, a data base utility owned by Reader's Digest, claims to add 2000 new subscribers a month. Some of the services found on these utilities are: data bases on medicine, education, social science, energy issues, economic forecasts, parenting, business, and financial information. UPI's news wire service, as well as hundreds of newsletters and journals such as the NEW YORK TIMES and WALL STREET JOURNAL, can be utilized. Reference works such as ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA are also offered by some utilities. Other services utilities now offer electronic mail and bulletin boards. Because of all these services, almost any library can find some way to make use of them. The big obstacle now is cost. Utilities usually have a one time initiation fee plus an hourly rate that may vary according to the time of day or to what service you are utilizing. Depending on your library's location, you may also have a long distance telephone charge added on. Improved technology and competition brought the computer in reach of small libraries and should do the same for on-line data bases. It will be to our benefit then to find out as much as we can about data bases and be ready to take advantage of them when we can justify the expense. The following is a list of some of the more well known public information utilities offering access to data bases. Write to them to find out more about what services they offer and the costs involved:

BRS AFTER DARK, 1200 Route 7, Latham, NY 12110, 800-833-4707; COMPUSERVE, INC., 5000 Arlington C. Blvd., P.O. Box 20212, Columbus, OH 43220, 614-457-8650; DATA RESOURCES, INC., Visi Corp., 2895 Zanker Road, San Jose, CA 95134, 408-946-9000; DELPHI, 3 Blackstone Street, Cambridge, MA 02139, 800-544-4005; DOW JONES, News/Retrieval, P. O. Box 300, Princeton, NJ 08540, 800-222-0081; KNOWLEDGE INDEX, Dialog Infor. Services, Inc.,. 3460 Hillview Avenue, Palo Alto, CA 94304, 800-528-6050, ext 415; NEWSNET, 945 Haverford Road, Bryn Mawr, PA 19010, 800-345-1301; ORBIT, SDS Infor. Services, 2500 Colorado Avenue, Santa Monica, CA 90406, 800-421-7229; SOURCE TELECOMPUTING, 1616 Anderson Road, McLean, VA 22102, 800-336-3330; SPIN, Scott, Foresman & Co., Electronic Pub. Div., 1900 East Lake Avenue, Chicago, IL 60025.

De Gennaro, Richard. "Libraries, Technology, and the Information Marketplace." Library Journal, 107 (June 1, 1982), 1045-1054.

This is a review of predictions from the 60s and 70s on the demise of the library in the age of electronic information technology and a survey of the present situation of libraries within society. The author considers questions pertaining to libraries and librarians in the future and discusses the impact of new information services and systems on library functions.

Dougherty, Richard M., and Wendy P. Lougee. "What Will Survive?" Library Journal, 110 (February 1, 1985), 41-44.

This essay explores issues arising as librarians and publishers exploit new technologies--economic constraints, different discipline predilections for formats of information, intransigence of some scholars to alter communication patterns. The author explores the future of electronic publication and the various ways in which the scholar, the library, and the publishing industry will adapt.

Drabenstott, Jon, Editor. "Designing Library Facilities for a Hi-Tech Future." Library Hi Tech, 5 (Winter, 1987), 103-111.

The following short papers are included: General Observations, by Wilson M. Stahl; Planning Ahead/Staying Involved, by James J. Michael; Computer Facilities and Distributed Peripherals, by Rick Richmond; Vendor Support and Facility Planning, by Gene Robinson; Building Requirements for the Electronic Library, by James E. Rush.

Edelman, Hendrik, Editor. Libraries and Information Science in the Electronic Age. Philadelphia: ISI Press, 1986), 36-56.

This book contains the first twelve Samuel Lazerow Memorial Lectures given between 1983 and 1985 at library schools across the nation. Herbert B. Landau's essay entitled "The Challenge of the Emerging Information Society: Are We Ready?" is of particular interest in connection with the subject of this bibliography.

Faibisoff, Sylvia, and Jitka Hurych. "Is There a Future for the End User in Online Bibliographic Searching?" Special Libraries, 72 (October, 1981), 347-355.

The probability of an increase in end-user searching of online databases definitely exists. This increase will have a substantial impact on librarians and library education. The authors discuss the problems of end-user searching with which librarians will have to cope, they review new developments in online access, and they make recommendations for the education of the end-user.

Griffen, Agnes M. "Images of Libraries in Science Fiction." Library Journal, 112 (September 1, 1987), 137-142.

In a review of science fiction writing, it is possible to identify a typology of libraries as envisaged under various scenarios of the future. Griffen describes four types of libraries which can be found through examining images, characters, plots and perspectives of science fiction: the roboticized library; the rehumanized library; the reinvented library; the post-computer mental high tech library. To understand fully the insights gained by examining library activities in such stories, it is necessary to return to initial assumptions about what is possible, probable and desirable for libraries of the future.

Hacken, Richard D. "Tomorrow's Research Library: Vigor or Rigor Mortis?" College & Research Libraries, 49 (November, 1988), 485-493.

This article runs the gamut of futuristic visions in library literature--from optimistic to pessimistic, from realistic to fanciful. Contradictory answers to recurring questions are found: Can we finally say goodbye to Gutenberg? Will the library card be replaced by the telephone credit card? Will book ownership give way entirely to information access? Will "books without pages" and "libraries without walls" necessarily lead to librarians without jobs? Is it possible to set timetables? After past crystal ball gazers are compared, contrasted, and critiqued, positive plans for progress are suggested.

Horny, Karen L. "New Turns for a New Century: Library Services in the Information Era." Library Resources & Technical Services, 31 (January/March, 1987), 6-11.

Horny attempts to predict the likely future developments for bibliographic organization and access by the first decade of the 21st century. Accessibility is considered in the light of online catalogs, CD-ROM, and improved ways of searching machine-readable files. Periodicals collections in libraries may be replaced by electronic access to external databases of articles. Abstracting and indexing services are likely to become increasingly important.
[See also her previous article: "Managing Change: Technology and the Profession." Library Journal, 110 (October 1, 1985), 56-58.]

Johnson, Millard F., Jr. "After the Online Catalog: A Call for Active Librarianship." American Libraries, 13 (April, 1982), 235-239.

Libraries will become extinct in the future if they do not take on a more active role in serving the information needs of patrons. The author advocates the development of expertise at switching centers for electronic information.

Kilgour, Frederick G. "EIDOS and the Transformation of Libraries." Library Journal, 112 (October 1, 1987), 46-49.

Tracing the evolution of libraries from their 19th century foundations in bibliography into institutions that provide information per se, Kilgour describes a major advance in direct information provision. The Electronic Information Delivery Online System or EIDOS, under development by OCLC, suggests rosy future prospects for librarianship.

King, Donald W. "Roadblocks to Future Ideal Information Transfer Systems." In Changing Information Concepts and Technologies: A Reader for the Professional Librarian. (White Plains, New York: Knowledge Industries, 1982), 165-172.

King examines some potential problem areas that might interfere with the electronic library of the future. Noted are difficulties that could arise with the technology itself including a lack of standardization, policy decisions, economic realities, and a possible resistance to acceptance of the new forms of research. The author concludes that, if thoughtfully considered and dealt with, all these obstacles will be of only a temporary nature.

Lancaster, F. W. "The Future of the Library in the Age of Telecommunications." In Changing Information Concepts and Technologies: A Reader for the Professional Librarian. (White Plains, New York: Knowledge Industries, 1982), 145-164.

As the format of publications evolve from paper only, through both paper and electronic, and again to electronic only formats, basic concepts centering on "collection," "libraries," and "librarians" will also change. Implications for libraries and librarians of the future are discussed. Included is a section on the education of librarians.

Lucker, Jay K. "Library Resources and Bibliographic Control." College & Research Libraries, 40 (March, 1979), 141-153.

The future of academic libraries is considered from the perspective of their resources and bibliographic control, focusing on collection philosophy, book selection, the collection itself, resource sharing, adequacy of library space, preservation, new cataloging rules, a national bibliographic database, and subject access. A need for a national library agency is seen.

Miller, Amy. "Vendor's View of Library Automation Standards." Library Acquisitions: Practice and Theory, 11 (1987), 359-361.

The key to the successful development of future automated services is the support and utilization of industry standards. The factors involved in this development (needs, compromise, and responsibility) rely on communication and cooperation in the selection of a service that functions effectively to meet the needs of the library. Critical to the long-term success of this service is the continued development of new standards and enhancement of existing ones.

Roysdon, Christine M., and Laura Lee Elliott. "Electronic Integration of Library Services Through a Campuswide Network." RQ, 28 (Fall, 1988), 82-93.

In 1986, Lehigh University initiated a campuswide electronic network linked to their library. This article describes the library services integrated in this network to date which includes electronic question negotiation and online search applications. Reference questions of a brief, factual nature are also answered online.

Shera, Jesse H. "The Library of the Future." Herald of Library Science, 26 (July-October, 1987), 166-170.

Frederick P. Keppel's vision of the future of libraries, made in 1937, and the possibilities of automation give rise to ideas for a new structure and new concepts for libraries and librarianship including: new uses for books, new communication media; changed patterns of research; and the immense potential of the library of the future.

Surprenant, Tom. "Future Libraries." Wilson Library Bulletin, 57 (December, 1982), 328-329.

A new ruling by the Federal Communications Commission will allow licensed radio stations to transmit signals over FM subchannels for electronic mail, publishing, and news services. Data services being developed will provide an economical alternative to cable and telephone line transmissions, increase efficiency, and decrease response time for interlibrary transactions.

_____. "Future Libraries: The Electronic Environment." Wilson Library Bulletin, 56 (January, 1982), 336-341.

This discussion of the impact of electronic developments on the dissemination of information and the role of the library argues that a central role as a switching center and information consultant will be critical to the survival of the library in the rapidly evolving electronic information environment.

Tashi, L., and P. Havard-Williams. "Transfer of Information." International Library Review, 18 (October, 1986), 293-304.

Rapid technological developments in the information industry, such as electronic publishing, satellite and microwave systems, video display terminals, and videotext have affected publishing costs, libraries, librarians, and users in various ways. Online searching is seen as a major development that may threaten the future of libraries, librarians, and printed materials.

Tenopir, Carol. "Five Years Into the Past...Five Years Into the Future." Library Journal, 113 (April 1, 1988), 62-63.

Key issues which will have an impact on database searching for the next five years are: (1) quality control; (2) more inhouse databases; (3) changes in database visuals; (4) pricing policies; and (5) market changes. Tenopir also notes a number of favorable and unfavorable changes that are unlikely to occur within the next five years.

Thompson, James. The End of Libraries. (London: Bingley, 1982).

Thompson examines the impact of technology on the libraries of the future and the future of libraries. He discusses machine readable records, databases, electronic publishing, electronic storage of information, videotex systems, and the training that will be needed by future librarians and information specialists.

Waters, Richard L. "The Library Building Tomorrow." Library Trends, 36 (Fall, 1987), 455-474.

In considering the future trends in library buildings, Waters discusses the impact of such trends as the aging population, privatisation, and the paperless society on library facilities.

Wolfe, Mary Grantham. The Future of the Library in an Electronic Society: The State of the Art. 1980. 14 p. Eric Document No. ED203883.

This paper describes how the applications of technology to library functions generally follow the three-phase pattern set by business. In phase one, technology is applied to the automation of manual procedures in order to save time and/or money. Phase two involves the use of technology for non-traditional, innovative approaches to traditional functions, while phase three represents the use of computers to provide non-traditional services or processes. Libraries are moving into phase two and three applications, and it is postulated that developments in teleconferencing, electronic mail, and electronic publishing will have an important impact on the functions of the library in the future.

Yerburgh, Mark R. "Studying All Those 'Tiny Little Tea Leaves': The Future of Microforms in a Complex Technological Environment." Microform Review, 16 (Winter, 1987), 14-20.

The author discusses the future of microforms in a high technology world in an attempt to stimulate further discussion and exploration from the perspective of the academic librarian. Focusing on two emerging technologies--the CD-Rom and the full text database--he suggests that microforms can enjoy a legitimate long-range future despite rumors about an imminent decline in their use.

Young, Philip H. "Library Research in the Future: A Prognostication." College & Research Libraries News, 50 (January, 1989), 7-10.

Researchers of the future should ideally be able to work in a comfortable, disruption free environment with all necessary tools for both research and creativity readily available to them. Envisioned is a voice interactive computer terminal that can conduct searches, locate materials, initiate hard copy delivery where appropriate, and allow the researcher to record his or her own writing as well. Librarians remain as essential in the future setting as in the present, for on them still fall the tasks of collecting, organizing, and making available the information required as well as training the patrons to use the sources and technology effectively.

A P P E N D I X

ALTERNATIVE CAREER DIRECTIONS FOR LIBRARIANS

Using information skills outside the traditional library setting is of interest to many librarians. Listed below are a variety of areas in which librarians have found alternative career directions.

Adult Education Coordinator

Advertiser

Advocacy Librarian

Archivist

Bibliographical Researcher

Book Jobber

Book Marketing Manager

Book Reviewer

Book Wholesaler

Bookstore Manager, Owner, Buyer

Communication Specialist

Community Information Specialist

Computational Linguist

Computer Services Expert

Computer Software Distributor

Consumer Affairs Advocate
Specialist

Continuing Education
Coordinator, Consultant

Counselor

Cyberneticist

Data Analyst

Data Base Designer

Data Base Manager

Directory Compiler

Editor

Educator

Educational Marketing Coordinator

Floating Librarian

Free Lance Librarian

Genealogist

Grants Specialist

Indexer/Abstractor

Information Consultant

Information Broker

Information Counselor

Information Manager

Information Marketing Specialist

Information Packager

Information Researcher

Information Scientist

Information Specialist

Information Systems Analyst

Information Systems Engineer

Litigation Case Supervisor

Lobbyist

Management Information Systems Specialist

Market Coordinator

Market Researcher

Marketing Representative, Director

Media Producer

Media/Video Specialist

Medical Records Manager

Microforms Publisher

Museum Curator

New Product Manager

News Researcher

On-line Training Coordinator

Peripatetic Librarian

Political Research Analyst

Private Investigator

Product Development

Production Systems Analyst

Programmer

Project Director

Public Affairs Specialist

Public Information Officer

Public Relations Director

Publisher (Magazines, Books, Indices)

Purchasing Agent

Records Manager

Registrar

Reporter

Research Officer

Researcher in a Specialized Area

Sales Rep. (For Data Bases, Indices, Information Brokers)

SDI Coordinator

Staff Development Specialist

Storyteller

Survey Researcher

Survey Specialist

Systems Analyst

Systems Development

Systems Programmer

Technical Information Manager

Technical Writer

Telecommunications Manager

Temporary Services Contractor

Thesaurus Constructor

Trainer

Translator

Volunteer Administrator

Workshop Organizer

Writer

.....and many more

For references to further information, see section on "Using Information Skills in Non-Library Settings" in the "Guide to Library Placement Sources," available from ALA Office for Library Personnel Resources or in the latest Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information.

ALA Office for Library Personnel Resources
50 East Huron
Chicago, IL 60611

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